FACT SHEET FOR
STATE WASTE DISCHARGE
PERMIT NO. ST-9190

BAKER COMMODITIES

SUMMARY

The Baker Commodities facility is a receiving station for used restaurant grease and oils, farm animal carcasses, including offal, fat, and bone. The facility is located south of Grandview, Washington, just south of the Yakima River and adjacent to Grandview's POTW. The facility site is leased from the City of Grandview.

This facility is part of a nationwide company, headquartered in Los Angeles, which renders fats and oils, including tallow and used cooking grease. The company has two rendering plants in Washington State, one in Spokane, and the other located in Tukwila. The carcasses, as well as the spent restaurant oil and grease undergo initial processing at the receiving station, prior to being shipped to one of the Baker Commodities rendering plants.

The proposed permit retains the effluent limits in the existing permit. The Capacity Allocation Summary, upon which the permit limits are based, has not changed since 1999. The Summary is given in the City of Grandview's Wastewater Treatment Facilities, Industrial User Contract. The proposed permit requires that an updated Operations and Maintenance Manual (O&M Manual) be prepared and submitted to the Department.

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INTRODUCTION

This fact sheet is a companion document to the draft State Waste Discharge Permit No.ST-9190. The Department of Ecology (the Department) is proposing to issue this permit, which will allow discharge of wastewater to the City of Grandview POTW. This fact sheet explains the nature of the proposed discharge, the Department's decisions on limiting the pollutants in the wastewater, and the regulatory and technical bases for those decisions.

Washington State law (RCW 90.48.080 and 90.48.160) requires that a permit be issued before discharge of wastewater to waters of the State is allowed. This statute includes commercial or industrial discharges to sewerage systems operated by municipalities or public entities which discharge into public waters of the State. Regulations adopted by the State include procedures for issuing permits and establish requirements which are to be included in the permit (Chapter 173-216 WAC).

This fact sheet and draft permit are available for review by interested persons as described in Appendix A--Public Involvement Information.

The fact sheet and draft permit have been reviewed by the Permittee. Errors and omissions identified in these reviews have been corrected before going to public notice. After the public comment period has closed, the Department will summarize the substantive comments and the response to each comment. The summary and response to comments will become part of the file on the permit and parties submitting comments will receive a copy of the Department's response.

The fact sheet will not be revised. Changes to the permit will be addressed in Appendix C -- Response to Comments.

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Applicant	Baker Commodities, Inc.
Facility Name and Address	Baker Commodities 150 Bridgeview Road Grandview, WA 98930
Type of Facility:	Collection and Primary Processing of Animal Carcasses and Spent Restaurant Oils and Greases
Facility Discharge Location	Latitude: 46° 12' 36" N Longitude: 119° 54' 40" W.
Treatment Plant Receiving Discharge	City of Grandview Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
Contact at Facility	Name: Fred Roberts Telephone #: 509-837-8686
Responsible Official	Name: M.A. Ebright Title: Vice President

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY

The physical plant consists of one large building approximately 180 feet long by 60 feet wide and is situated on a five acre site leased from the City of Grandview. The building houses an office area and all the process units. Trucks containing raw material are off loaded outside, on the east end of the building on a concrete apron. Several tanks are utilized to store product.

The site's topography is best described as a shallow basin with thin soil overlaying basalt bedrock (known locally as scabland). Grandview's POTW sewer force main intersects the property. The force main at this location was installed on top of the basalt bedrock and covered with soil. It therefore acts as a dike across the site, creating two separate shallow basins. Surface water in the south basin, where the facility's buildings are located, is collected in a stormwater retention tank installed in 2004. The stormwater tank has a volume of approximately 4,000 gallons and is located at the east end of the south basin.

History

The company has operated on the site since 1978.

Prior to 2004, Baker Commodities had a history of excess solid wastes, debris, process water, and storm water accumulating in various areas around the site. These wastes included miscellaneous trash, excess animal meal deposited onsite from the Company's rendering plants,

used 55-gallon drums from restaurant oil collection, and lime. Wash-down water and stormwater came into contact with some of this trash, posing a hazard to ground water quality. A truck fueling station on the south side of the facility had also experienced some spills. A March 27, 2003 letter from the City of Grandview's Public Works director addressed to Baker Commodities, served as a warning that these problems at the Baker Commodities facility were a violation of its lease agreement with the City.

Since March of 2003, Baker Commodities has implemented and maintained good housekeeping practices. Used cooking oil drums are now crushed for recycling. The oil refueling station has been removed. The company installed a stormwater retention tank at the east edge of the property to collect seasonal runoff and incidental process wash-down water. When filled, this tank is batch pumped through the East wastewater sump located in the building. The East Wastewater sump is routed to the Grandview POTW. Baker Commodities has committed funding and developed plans to pave an apron around the south and east sides of its processing building with asphalt and concrete to better control pollutants leaking from trucks and wash-down wastewater. The plan is to accomplish this task in 2005.

Industrial Processes

The company collects spent grease and oil from restaurants in an area bounded by Ephrata, Pendleton, and Yakima. The spent grease and oil is heated to allow separation of the associated wastewater. The oil and grease is then shipped to the company's Spokane or Tukwila rendering plants.

The company collects and processes approximately 15,000 farm animal carcasses per year onsite. The carcasses are skinned to recover hides (tanning takes place offsite) and chopped to reduce the size of carcass prior to transport to Tukwila or Spokane for further processing.

Water utilized for processing operations and office uses arrives via the City of Grandview's drinking water conveyance system. This water is metered to determine the water charge. Since a minimal volume of drinking water is drawn off for office use, the amount of water into the facility is assumed to be equal to the amount of effluent produced. The process water is routed into a 6,000 gallon tank. From this tank the water is pumped to a water softener, and then routed to the process boiler through a boiler feed tank, pressure washer, and sent to the office for domestic use.

Treatment Processes

The following wastewater streams are produced: 1) wastewater from spent oil and grease processing, 2) wastewater from floor and equipment pressure washing, and 3) domestic sewage.

The following has been adapted from Baker Commodities O&M Manual submitted March 2003:

The floor and equipment are pressure-washed with hot water and the wastewater is routed through floor drains to the East Sump. From the East Sump, waste is pumped via a Vaughn chopper pump to the oil skimmer. From the skimmer, water is gravity fed to the east of two sumps for discharge to the City sewer. Trucks are washed outside on a concrete pad behind the processing building, and the water sent through the oil skimmer, prior to being routed to the wastewater sampling sump.

Collected spent restaurant grease and oil are placed in upright tanks and then heated to allow the oil and grease to separate from the associated wastewater. The separated water, oil and grease are decanted through a drain valve at the bottom of the tanks in succession. Collected grease trap material is passed through a tumbler machine to remove solids (largely vegetable matter and bones), prior to being heated in an upright tank to allow the oil and grease to separate from the associated wastewater. Both streams of wastewater from heated tanks are routed to a pH neutralization tank. After neutralization, the water is pumped to the cooling pit. After cooling, the wastewater is pumped first to the oil skimmer, and then pumped to the wastewater sampling sump. The wastewater is gravity fed to an adjacent sump which has a float activated pump that routes the wastewater to the nearby sewer force main through a check valve.

Oils decanted from the restaurant grease & oil heated tanks, from the grease trap heated tanks, and from the oil skimmer are trucked to one of the company's rendering plants.

PERMIT STATUS

The previous permit for this facility was issued on September 2, 1999.

An application for permit renewal was received by the Department on October 31, 2003 and accepted by the Department on August 19, 2004. The facility has had a temporary permit as the previous permit expired on June 30, 2004.

SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE PREVIOUS PERMIT

The facility last received an inspection on February 18, 2005. The rationale for the inspection was to give the Department's permit writer and new facility manager a better understanding of the facility and its processes. The inspection revealed no obvious problems with compliance with the existing permit.

During the history of the previous permit, the Permittee has remained in compliance based on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), additional reports submitted to the Department, and inspections conducted by the Department.

WASTEWATER CHARACTERIZATION

The concentration of pollutants in the discharge was reported in the permit application and in discharge monitoring reports. The wastewater discharge is characterized for the following parameters in the table below, along with the most recent Schedule A - Contract Allocations.

Table 1: Wastewater Characterization and Contract Allocations

Baker Commodities Wastewater Characterization January 2003 - February 2005			
Parameter	**Average Loading**	**Maximum Monthly Loading**	**Schedule A - Contract Allocations**
Flow	3,018 GPD	3,932 GPD	4,000 GPD
BOD_5	229 lbs/day	467 lbs/day for maximum month [a]	500 lbs/day
TSS	136 lbs/day	301 lbs/day for maximum month [b]	400 lbs/day
pH	Minimum 4 ; Maximum 11		

[a] Peak loading for an individual day was 3071 lbs BOD on November 15, 2000.
[b] Peak loading for an individual day was 2741 lbs TSS on October 17, 2000.

In addition, the Permittee was required to conduct a wastewater analysis for its permit application. The results of a single grab sample taken on December 10, 2003 are presented in the table below:

Table 2: Permit Application Grab Sample Wastewater Characterization

Parameter	**Units**	**Results**
Sodium	mg/L	27,000
Chloride	mg/L	57,000
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	52,500
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	64.5
Ortho-phosphate	mg/L	60.5
Kjeldahl Total Nitrogen	mg/L	724
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	32,400
Hexane Extractable Material (fats, oils, and greases)	mg/L	165

PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITATIONS

State regulations require that limitations set forth in a waste discharge permit must be based on the technology available to treat the pollutants (technology-based) or be based on the effects of the pollutants to the POTW (local limits). Wastewater discharges to POTWs are required to be treated to meet pretreatment standards given in WAC 173-216-060.

The more stringent of the local limits-based or technology-based limits are applied to each of the parameters of concern. Each of these types of limits is described in more detail below.

TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Federal effluent guidelines for this industry given in 40 CFR 432 - Meat and Poultry Products Point Source Category; however, they are applicable only to point source dischargers and no pretreatment guidelines are given. No rendering of meat products occurs at the Baker Commodity facility at Grandview. The facility conducts preprocessing of animal carcasses, which are rendered off-site. Therefore, the facility has no federal 40 CFR effluent guidelines; however, the facility must comply with the General Pretreatment Regulations contained in 40 CFR Part 403. The proposed permit will include local limits for Flow, BOD, TSS, and pH.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS BASED ON LOCAL LIMITS

In order to protect the City of Grandview's POTW from pass-through, interference, concentrations of toxic chemicals that would impair beneficial or designated uses of sludge, or potentially hazardous exposure levels, limitations for certain parameters are necessary. These limitations are based on local limits established by City of Grandview POTW and codified in ordinance.

The City of Grandview Sewer Use Ordinance specifies the range of pH limits for industrial dischargers. The pH of the effluent shall be no lower than 5 and no higher than 11. The point of compliance for Baker Commodities wastewater discharge is the wastewater sump immediately upstream from the sump that discharges to the City's sewer force main.

Flow, BOD5, and TSS Limits

Applicable limits for flow, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5), and total suspended solids (TSS) are given in Schedule A -- Baker Commodities, Capacity Allocation Summary. This Capacity Allocation Summary is included in Baker Commodities Industrial User Contract with the City of Grandview. The Schedule A gives maximum monthly allocations, based on a daily rate.

A letter dated April 15, 2005 from the City of Grandview's Wastewater Superintendent to the Department, clarified the way in which the City of Grandview interprets and utilizes the Schedule A allocations. The letter stated, "The City determines total Maximum Monthly Allocations by multiplying any of the Contracted Allocations - for any given month - by a factor of 30."

These limits will be placed in the proposed permit by reference to Schedule A -- Capacity Allocation Summary. The Schedule A Allocation Summary is required to be placed in the Permittee's O&M Manual as Appendix A.

The most recent Capacity Allocation Summary, dated July 1, 1999, is presented in the table below:

Table 3: Schedule A -- Capacity Allocation Summary [a]

Flow (MGD) [b]	BOD5 (lbs/day) [b]	TSS (lbs/day) [b]
0.040	500	400
[a] Allocations are identical for all months of the year for this discharge.		
[b] Maximum monthly allocations are determined by multiplying the daily allocation by 30.		

COMPARISON OF LIMITATIONS WITH THE EXISTING PERMIT ISSUED SEPTEMBER 1999

There are no changes in the proposed permit's effluent discharge limitations from those in the existing permit issued in September 1999.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring, recording, and reporting are specified to verify that the treatment process is functioning correctly, and that effluent limitations are being achieved (WAC 173-216-110).

The monitoring schedule is detailed in the proposed permit under Special Condition(s) S2. Specified monitoring frequencies take into account the quantity and variability of the discharge, the treatment method, past compliance, significance of pollutants, and cost of monitoring.

The City of Grandview determines the parameters and frequencies of the required monitoring. The City takes grab samples of effluent to determine BOD and TSS concentrations and the pH of the effluent twice weekly. Effluent flow is determined by reading the facility's water meter. The totalizing water meter is assumed to closely match effluent flow rate.

OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS

REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

The provisions of Special Condition S3 are based on the authority to specify any appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements to prevent and control waste discharges (WAC 173-216-110 and 40 CFR 403.12 (e),(g), and (h)).

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&M)

The proposed permit contains Special Condition S5. as authorized under WAC 173-240-150 and WAC 173-216-110. It is included to ensure proper operation and regular maintenance of equipment, and to ensure that adequate safeguards are taken so that constructed facilities are used to their optimum potential in terms of pollutant capture and treatment. The proposed permit requires submission of an updated O&M manual for the entire wastewater system. The Schedule A - Allocation Summary is required to be placed in the Permittee's O&M Manual as Appendix A. The Permittee is required to submit any revisions to Schedule A to the Department and include the revised capacity allocation in an updated O&M Manual.

PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

Certain pollutants are prohibited from being discharged to the POTW. These include substances which cause pass-through or interference, pollutants which may cause damage to the POTW or harm to the POTW workers (Chapter 173-216 WAC) and the discharge of designated dangerous wastes not authorized by this permit (Chapter 173-303 WAC).

DILUTION PROHIBITED

The Permittee is prohibited from diluting its effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with permit limitations.

SOLID WASTE PLAN

The Department has determined that the Permittee has a potential to cause pollution of the waters of the state from leachate of solid waste.

Under authority of RCW 90.48.080, the Permittee is required to develop and submit to the Department, a Solid Waste Plan to prevent solid waste from causing pollution of waters of the state. The Plan is required to include provisions to prevent leaching of organic and/or inorganic solids into ground waters of the state.

The plan must be submitted to the local health district, if required by local ordinance. The plan is required to meet the rule requirements of Chapter 173-350 WAC.

The Solid Waste Plan is required to identify specific individuals who are responsible for said plan and a means to contact them during normal hours of business.

ADDITIONAL CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF EFFLUENT

The proposed permit requires the submittal of an Additional Chemical Analysis of the Effluent (S8), one year prior to the permit's expiration date. Section E - Wastewater Information of the State's Application for a Wastewater Discharge Permit for Discharge of Industrial Wastewater to a POTW also requires this analysis to be performed.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

General Conditions are based directly on State laws and regulations and have been standardized for all industrial waste discharge to POTW permits issued by the Department.

Condition G1. requires responsible officials or their designated representatives to sign submittals to the Department. Condition G2. requires the Permittee to allow the Department to access the treatment system, production facility, and records related to the permit. Condition G3. specifies conditions for modifying, suspending or terminating the permit. Condition G4. requires the Permittee to apply to the Department prior to increasing or varying the discharge from the levels stated in the permit application. Condition G5. requires the Permittee to construct, modify, and operate the permitted facility in accordance with approved engineering documents. Condition G6. prohibits the Permittee from using the permit as a basis for violating any laws, statutes or regulations. Conditions G7. and G8. relate to permit renewal and transfer. Condition G9. requires the Permittee to control production or wastewater discharge in order to maintain compliance with the permit. Condition G10 prohibits the reintroduction of removed pollutants into the effluent stream for discharge. Condition G11. requires the payment of permit fees. Condition G12. describes the penalties for violating permit conditions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE

A list of all industrial users which were in significant noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards or Requirements during any of the previous four quarters may be annually published by the Department in a local newspaper. Accordingly, the Permittee is apprised that noncompliance with this permit may result in publication of the noncompliance.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE

This proposed permit meets all statutory requirements for authorizing a wastewater discharge, including those limitations and conditions believed necessary to control toxics. The Department proposes that the permit be issued for 5 years.

REFERENCES FOR TEXT AND APPENDICES

Washington State Department of Ecology.

Laws and Regulations(http://www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/index.html)

Permit and Wastewater Related Information
(http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/wastewater/index.html

APPENDIX A--PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT INFORMATION

The Department has tentatively determined to reissue a permit to the applicant listed on page 1 of this fact sheet. The permit contains conditions and effluent limitations which are described in the rest of this fact sheet.

The Department published a Public Notice of Application and Draft (PNOA/D) on May 25, and June 1, 2005 in the Grandview Herald to inform the public that an application, draft permit and fact sheet were available for review. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the draft permit. The draft permit, fact sheet, and related documents are available for inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays, by appointment, at the regional office listed below. Written comments should be mailed to:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Central Regional Office
15 West Yakima Avenue, Suite 200
Yakima, WA 98902

Any interested party may comment on the draft permit or request a public hearing on this draft permit within the 30 day comment period to the address above. The request for a hearing shall indicate the interest of the party and reasons why the hearing is warranted. The Department will hold a hearing if it determines there is a significant public interest in the draft permit (WAC 173-216-100). Public notice regarding any hearing will be circulated at least 30 days in advance of the hearing. People expressing an interest in this permit will be mailed an individual notice of hearing.

Comments should reference specific text followed by proposed modification or concern when possible. Comments may address technical issues, accuracy and completeness of information, the scope of the facility's proposed coverage, adequacy of environmental protection, permit conditions, or any other concern that would result from issuance of this permit.

The Department will consider all comments received within 30 days from the date of public notice of draft indicated above, in formulating a final determination to issue, revise, or deny the permit. The Department's response to all significant comments is available upon request and will be mailed directly to people expressing an interest in this permit.

Further information may be obtained from the Department by telephone, 509/457-7105, or by writing to the address listed above.

This permit was written by Jim Leier.

APPENDIX B--GLOSSARY

Ammonia—Ammonia is produced by the breakdown of nitrogenous materials in wastewater. Ammonia is toxic to aquatic organisms, exerts an oxygen demand, and contributes to eutrophication. It also increases the amount of chlorine needed to disinfect wastewater.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation—The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)--Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, and practices to control: plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may be further categorized as operational, source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.

BOD_5--Determining the Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. The BOD_5 is used in modeling to measure the reduction of dissolved oxygen in a receiving water after effluent is discharged. Stress caused by reduced dissolved oxygen levels makes organisms less competitive and less able to sustain their species in the aquatic environment. Although BOD is not a specific compound, it is defined as a conventional pollutant under the Federal Clean Water Act.

Bypass—The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the collection or treatment facility.

Categorical Pretreatment Standards—National pretreatment standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged to a POTW by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories.

Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling--A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations.

Compliance Inspection - With Sampling--A site visit to accomplish the purpose of a Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling and as a minimum, sampling and analysis for all parameters with limits in the permit to ascertain compliance with those limits; and, for municipal facilities, sampling of influent to ascertain compliance with the 85 percent removal requirement. Additional sampling may be conducted.

Composite Sample—A mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. May be "time-composite"(collected at constant time intervals) or "flow-proportional" (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increased while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots.

Construction Activity—Clearing, grading, excavation and any other activity which disturbs the surface of the land. Such activities may include road building, construction of residential houses, office buildings, or industrial buildings, and demolition activity.

Continuous Monitoring –Uninterrupted, unless otherwise noted in the permit.

Engineering Report—A document, signed by a professional licensed engineer, which thoroughly examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a particular domestic or industrial wastewater facility. The report shall contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or 173-240-130.

Grab Sample—A single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over as short period of time as is feasible.

Industrial User—A discharger of wastewater to the sanitary sewer which is not sanitary wastewater or is not equivalent to sanitary wastewater in character.

Industrial Wastewater—Water or liquid-carried waste from industrial or commercial processes, as distinct from domestic wastewater. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacture, trade or business, from the development of any natural resource, or from animal operations such as feed lots, poultry houses, or dairies. The term includes contaminated storm water and, also, leachate from solid waste facilities.

Interference— A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal and;

Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), sludge

regulations appearing in 40 CFR Part 507, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Local Limits—Specific prohibitions or limits on pollutants or pollutant parameters developed by a POTW.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation—The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

Method Detection Level (MDL)--The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is above zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

Pass-through— A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation), or which is a cause of a violation of State water quality standards.

pH—The pH of a liquid measures its acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7 is defined as neutral, and large variations above or below this value are considered harmful to most aquatic life.

Potential Significant Industrial User--A potential significant industrial user is defined as an Industrial User which does not meet the criteria for a Significant Industrial User, but which discharges wastewater meeting one or more of the following criteria:

a. Exceeds 0.5 % of treatment plant design capacity criteria and discharges <25,000 gallons per day or;

b. Is a member of a group of similar industrial users which, taken together, have the potential to cause pass through or interference at the POTW (e.g. facilities which develop photographic film or paper, and car washes).

The Department may determine that a discharger initially classified as a potential significant industrial user should be managed as a significant industrial user.

Quantitation Level (QL)-- A calculated value five times the MDL (method detection level).
Significant Industrial User (SIU)--

1) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N and;

2) Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blow-down wastewater); contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority* on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

Upon finding that the industrial user meeting the criteria in paragraph 2, above, has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Control Authority* may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such industrial user is not a significant industrial user.

*The term "Control Authority" refers to the Washington State Department of Ecology in the case of non-delegated POTWs or to the POTW in the case of delegated POTWs.

Slug Discharge—Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge to the POTW. This may include any pollutant released at a flow rate which may cause interference with the POTW.

State Waters—Lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.

Stormwater—That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a storm water drainage system into a defined surface water body, or a constructed infiltration facility.

Technology-based Effluent Limit—A permit limit that is based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

Total Coliform Bacteria—A microbiological test which detects and enumerates the total coliform group of bacteria in water samples.

Total Dissolved Solids—That portion of total solids in water or wastewater that passes through a specific filter.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)--Total suspended solids is the particulate material in an effluent. Large quantities of TSS discharged to a receiving water may result in solids accumulation. Apart from any toxic effects attributable to substances leached out by water, suspended solids may kill fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms by causing abrasive injuries and by clogging the gills and respiratory passages of various aquatic fauna. Indirectly, suspended solids can screen out

light and can promote and maintain the development of noxious conditions through oxygen depletion.

Water Quality-based Effluent Limit—A limit on the concentration of an effluent parameter that is intended to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after it is discharged into a receiving water.

APPENDIX C-- RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

No comments were received by the Department.